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**COMMENT BY R. B. ANDERSON ON THE CONCLUDING
THREE PARAGRAPHS OF MR. LARSON'S PAPER**

It is possible that in my former article I used too strong an expression when I stated that the runes passed into desuetude after the introduction of Christianity. I might have added "except for pastime or as a matter of curiosity among scholars." I am familiar with the Codex Runicus found in the Arnemagnian collection in Copenhagen which presents all of the old Danish law for Scania, but even this does not prove that the runes were used for literary purposes. It only shows that scholars understood the runes and occasionally as in the Codex Runicus transcribed things in this alphabet. In the eighties I myself made a runic inscription for the Leif Erikson monument in Boston, but this does not prove that the runes were used for literary purposes in the nineteenth century.

Alf Torp's assigning the word "risa" to late Old Norse and Fritzner's discovery of it in 1344 makes it only possibly, not probably, available for runological use in 1362.

I do not claim to have demonstrated that Fogelblad, Anderson, and Ohman made the Kensington Rune Stone, but I have shown how it could have been produced. That these three cronies devoted much of their leisure time to the study and discussion of runes is certain.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The presentation of the foregoing symposium closes the discussion of the rune stone question, on its present basis, in this magazine.

JOSEPH SCHAFER